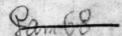
A Word of

ADVICE

TO THE



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Citizens of London,

Concerning the

CHOICE of Members of Parliament

ATTHE

ENSUING ELECTION.



LONDON: Printed in the YEAR. 1705. Ta Davil A.

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TO THE

Citizens of London, &c.

OW the whole Nation is employ'd about making Elections for the Enfuing Parliament, and we swarm with Pamphlets bordering upon that Subject; it will not, I presume, be thought Impertinent for an Honest well meaning Citizen, among the rest, provided he keeps within the Bounds of Modesty, to deliver his Opinion of this-Matter.

And when your De Foes and Tutchins are busy in Undermining the Foundations of the Government, and Attempting its Ruine, it cannot be Unseasonable to forewarn Men of approaching Mischiefs, and to call upon em to prevent them.

You cannot but take Notice that at this time our Affairs are in a most Unhappy Posture. We are unavoidably engaged in a Foreign War, which exhausts our Treasure, and occasions an Universal Decay of Trade, which is the common Subject of Complaint amongst all our Merchants: But we must be content for the Present, to bear with these Inconveniencies, till it pleases God to Redress them by a General Peace. In the mean time it concerns us to have a warchful Eye upon our Domestick Missortunes, which, if not timely remedy'd, are likely to prove more Fatal to us than all our other Miseries put together.

Bodies Politick are subject to Diseases, as well as Natural ones, and of this we have a sad Experience in our own, which at this Juncture labours under a complication of Distempers, by State Physicians, commonly call'd by the Name of Faction. This Faction has of late discover'd it self in very Dangerous Symptoms, and thrown us into Violent Disorders and Convulsions, with which we struggle in vain, and are not able to Conquer them; whether out of Defect of Strength in our Constitution, or for want of Exerting that we have, I shall leave to wifer Heads

However the Case be, we are under a Necessity of fortifying our Constitution with some new Laws, to keep out the Contagious Disease call'd Faction, and

restore our, now, Sick State, to its Native Health and Vigour.

To this good End, our Gracious Queen, having Dissolv'd the Parliament, intends shortly to issue out Writs for calling a New One; and then it will concern every true Englishman to look about him, and fix his Eye upon such Gentlemen as are not Poison'd with this Infectious Distemper; and are sensible of the Mischievous Instance it has upon the Community; and Skilful to put a stop to its Growth and Progress amongst us. These are the Physicians upon whom we may safely depend to repair our crazy and decay'd Constitution.

Let us therefore take care to apply to such Persons as are qualify'd to Redress the Grievances we complain of; such as are known Lovers of Our Constitution in Church and State, and have, upon all Occasions, approv'd themselves faithful to

its truest Interest.

The Preservation of the Government is the Great End of Parliaments, and those Gentlemen who are entirely and heartily in the Interest of the Constitution, will by all unprejudic'd Persons, be thought most proper to Represent the Commons in Parliament.

Her Majesty at Her Happy Accession to the Crown, express'd the Great Considence she had in the Members of the Church of England, and in Her Speech to the Parliament, May 25. 1702. She says, My own Principles must always keep me Intirely Firm to the Interest, and Religion of the Church of England, and will encline me to Countenance those, who have the Truest Zeal to Support it.

And as it worthily becomes Good Subjects to pay a dutiful regard to whatever is deliver'd from the Throne; so it must needs be very acceptable to Her Majesty, to find Her Maxims of Government approv'd by Her People, in the Choice

of fuch Representatives as are true Members of the Church of England.

But because at this time there are Wolves in Sheeps Cloathing Abroad, and Hypocriff is too apt to Blind the Eyes, and Infatuate the Minds of Men, even of the Wifest; a word or two of Advice from a Friend, will not, I trust, be thought Unseasonable.

There is then a fort of Men with Us, who are not of Us; they are Churchmen in Appearance, and Dissenters in Practice; and in order to Deceive the better.

they call themselves Low Church, or Men of Moderation,

This Ambodexterity in Religion and Principles is very dangerous to the Community, in promoting the Interest, and increasing the Party of Faction, already too predominant among us; for by the Sly Infinuations, and Artificial Suggestions of these Fair Pretending, but Ill Designing Men, weak and credulous Minds are Captivated; and Honest Men are Impos'd upon, and led into Mistakes dangerous to the Peace and Welfare of the Community; but 'tis to be hop'd Reason and Experience may convince them how unsafe it is, at this Time especially, to commutatheir Affairs to such Managers.

Moderation is a kind of Stalking Horse, now made use of by the Enemies of the Church, till they get in Gun Shot of us, and when they are able to do that, we must expect to be pepper'd off with whole Vollies of their Artillery; and that you may not be Deceiv'd by the Specious Pretences of these Fair-spoken Men.

take this short Character of 'em along with you. ...

A Moderate Man is one who has a most excellent Talent at Reviling others by Oblique Infanuations, or downright Ill Language, as it best serves his Purpose: He's 100 Proud to think 'tis so much as possible for him to be Mistaken, and is an

utter Enemy to all manner of Reproof and Contradiction, and looks upon those that offer it, tho' with all the Tenderness imaginable, not only as his own Private, but Enemies to the Publick, and thinks he do's them no Injustice in calling them High Flyers, Tantivy Men, Papists, Perkinites, Pensioners of France,

Anti-Hannoverians, and what not.

A Moderate Man is one that is a constant Advocate for the Dissenters, and Pleads their Cause as strenuously as if they had retain'd him by a Pee for that Purpose. He is a very warm stickler for the Rights of Her Majesty's Pree-born Subjects, and thinks it hard the Dissenters shou'd not have an equal share in the Government, altho' the Law requires such Tests as any Honest Dissenter who acts upon Principles of Conscience, cannot comply with, as many of themselves are ready enough to acknowledge: But Moderation, as they have made it, is a Twining, Yeilding, Complying, Crasty, Politick Time, and Party Serving Virtue, and can easily sumish 'em with a Salvo for Scrupulous Consciences, and make Occasional Compliance with a Law, tho contrary to a Man's Private Judgment and Conscience, very Lawful. The Necessity of the Case requires it, and that makes it Lawful, say the Men of Moderation. I would not call this dispensing with Conscience, because that smells too Rank of Popery, a Scent, ye know, very Ungrateful to the Men of Moderation.

A Moderate Man is very cautious of mentioning the Church, and tho' he goes to it according to Custom, every Sunday, you shall never hear him speak a word

in its Praise; or, when it's Injur'd, in its just Vindication.

A Moderate Man is one that is very free in giving away that, which is not his own to give, which some People call Injustice. He is for giving up the Rights and Privileges of the Commons of England, to the Jurisdiction of the House of Lords, and submitting all Controversies relating to the Powers and Authority of the Commons in Parliament Assembled, to their final and decisive Determination. Of these the Commons have always look'd upon themselves the sole Judges, and

reckon them absolutely necessary to the Subfiltence of their Constitution.

Lastly, A Moderate Man is one who has more regard for his own Private House, than the House of God, and thinks Thest a more Heinous Sin than Sacrilege. For this Reason he Locks and Barricado's his Doors as fast as he can, to keep out House Breakers and Robbers; but when Bold and Violent Intruders are for Breaking in upon God's Heritage, he says, All is Well. The best way is to let 'em alone; 'tis dangerous disobliging so Strong a Party, and to oppose them would portend Mischief to the Protestam Religion, and hazard the Publick Peace and Sasety. Moderately Grave and Wise! As long as the Protestant Religion (that is, any thing which they call so) is Sase, 'tis no matter what comes of the Poor Church of England. The Moderate B. of S. m has taught us to Communicate with Churches of all Denominations, whether they be according to the Geneva, Amsterdam, or Scotch Moded, or rather than fail, (so Extensive is his Moderation!) that of England it self, so long as he continues a Bp.

So that if the Church of England Thould happen to be Abolish'd (as that of Scorland was of late) it is our Comfort, that among so many Pretenders to it, we can never want a Religion, and according to true Moderation Principles, we may take up with any that shall be Trump'd upon us, and so long as that R—
e lives; we shall never want an Advocate to Write in its Vindication.

But why are these unnecessary Fears and seasons buzz'd in our Ears, as if the Charth of England were in any the least. Danger from the Moderate Party;

Person or Society; nay, it is a better Security than any Legal Establishment. Away therefore with your Antient Fences and Bulwarks, break down your Enclosures. Such Politick Contrivances do but serve to keep People at a distance, and hinder that Godly Union which ought to be betwixt Protestants. This is indeed a Glorious Way of Captivating your Enemies, and bringing them over effectually to your Interest; and, Methinks, a Proposal in it self, so reasonable and so apparently conducive to the Publick Good, should not at this time of day meet with any Obstruction.

But hold! Not so hasty. Before we do, that give me leave to refresh your

Memories with a late remarkable Story.

It goes for current amongst us, that at the late Memorable Battle at Hochstedt, Count Tallard left his most considerable Passes open to the Enemies Forces, and was for making Bridges for them to come over; but when the Battle turn'd against him he found his Error, and is now lamenting the unhappiness of his Ill Conduct at Nottingham,

Felix quem faciunt, &cc.

The Story is very apposite, and the Application easy.

Is it not high time for the Honest Churchmen to look about em, when the Moderate Churchmen and Protestant Dissenters have enter'd into so strict an Alliance against them. Herod and Pontius Pilate are agreed, and we must expect to feel the whole weight of their United Power and Malice; nor is there the least hopes of breaking off this Fatal Treaty, since the good Kirk of Scotland (Christians of known Charity and Moderation!) have, thro' the perswassion of some of their Countrymen here, undertaken to be Guarantees for the Religious observance of it.

Nay the Union betwixt these Two formidable Parties has of late been so strongly Rivetred, and the Dissenters are so fully convinced of the other's Fidelity and Friendship, they have, by the Advice of the Observator, and some of the Top of the Party, taken upon them the Name of Moderate, so that the whole Body of the consists not only of Low Church but of all sorts of Sectaries amongst us, viz. Presbyterians, Independants. Anabaptists, Fifth Monarchy Men, Quakers, Socinians,

Deifts and Atheifts, &c. Bleffed Company!

These, these are the People listed under the Banner of Moderation. Their Name is Legion, 'tis a Name they delight in, and 'tis their own upon more accounts than one. This is that terrible Legion, that is resolved to Battle us at the next Election.

By way of Challenge, they have already sent out their Railing Emissaries, and those who are best at that, are counted most M. derate. The Business of these Men is to throw all the Dirt they can upon those Worthy Gentlemen of the House of Commons, who were most zealous in hastning the Necessary Supplies for carrying on the War Abroad; for no other Reason, but because at the same time they were endeavouring, like true Patriots of their Country, to settle us in Peace at Home, by fortifying out Establishment against the Insolent, and Dangerous Invasions of Occasional Conformists upon it.

This Proceeding in the House of Commons gave the Party a just occasion of expressing their Resentment against the Tackers, which they have been careful to do in such Terms, as would be likely to render 'em most Odious to the People. To this End they have Printed their Names in Red Letters, and scatter'd these Lifts up and down the Country and in Corporations, hoping by this Means to fet afide those Honest Gentlemen, and make way for themselves, at the next Election: And to their Eternal Honour be it spoken, this thorough stitch way of Calumniating was Invented by the Men of Moderation. O the Candour and Ingenuity! Oh the Goodness, Gentleness, Meekness, Tenderness and Charity of

the Party!

These, these are the Blessed Measures Legion takes to Conjure up the Fears and Jealousies of the People: and by these Wicked Arts the Ignorant are Deluded and Bubbled out of their Senses: But 'tis to be hop'd, you Gentlemen, who live in this Great City, and have opportunities of informing your felves, and knowing better, are not to be impos'd upon by the Popular Artifices of these Self-Interested and Ill Defigning Men. You can never certainly be induc'd to believe that those Gentlemen, who promoted the Occasional Bill had a Design to Abrogate the Act of Toleration? because the Preamble of that Bill sets forth, That an Indulgence to Consciences truly Scrupulous, is agreeable to the Christian Religion, and particularly to the Dollrine of the Church of England, and that therefore the Toleration Act ought inviolably to be preserved. What better Security can the Consciencious Diffenter defire for his Toleration than this? And what more Substantial Proof could the Honse of Commons have given of their real Intention to preserve it Inviolably? But some Men are not to be satisfy'd; and 'tis in vain to Reason with those, who shut up their Ears against Reason.

And as this express Declaration ought by all reasonable Men to be admitted for a just and sufficient Vindication of those Gentlemen, who Voted for the Occasional Bill last Session, so it is hop'd it may be an Inducement for us to Choose them

and others of the same Principles, to serve in the next Parliament,

We have had long Experience of the Wife Conduct of these Gentlemen in the morst of Times, that they have always stood in the Gap, and in our Greatest

Dangers lav'd us from Destruction.

These are the Men who have all along chearfully affifted Her Majest with the Necessary Supplies for carrying on the War against France, and twas lately a very great Grief to them to find their Good Intentions obstructed by those slow and Moderate Measures, that were taken elsewhere? And as they have been very Liberal in giving Money for the Publick Service, fo they have been as Provident in the Management of it, as others (good Stemards of the Publick) have in former Times, been profule in Squandring it away. To this End they are diligent in Inspecting the Accompts of the Nation, and for proceeding against those who have Imbezzled the Publick Treasure; and I hope none of you will think the worse of 'em for their Good Husbandry. I'm sure there was great need of such Active Spirits among us, when so many Millions (some say upwards of Thirty) had been lavish daway, of which no Account could be, or has yet been given.

These are the Men who dare be Honest, and True to the Interest of their Country in Perilous Times, when we fee others, such as your D' mis, H nds, H ges, H lys, H rts, Sneak from their Principles fer

a Place, and joyn with a Faction against the Constitution.

These are the Men that are not to be Brib'd by Preferments, or Aw'd by the Browns of the Greatest M rs or Court Favourites. No. They are above the Base Arts of Servile Flattery, and Sordid Obsequiousness to Greedy and Ambitious Courtiers, the way Meaner Spirits take to make themselves Considerable.

These are Men of the Greatest Estates and Fortunes in the Kingdom, but are chiefly Valuable for their Great Integrity, and Both joyn'd together, must needs

fet them above the reach of Temptation.

These are the Men whose Eyes are always fix'd upon those of the highest Stations, and whenever they find them Tripping and Transgressing the Laws, will not be afraid to bring them to the Bar of Justice, and call them to Account for

their. Mismanagements.

These are the Men who are for keeping the Ballance of Power even, and as they are Honest to contain themselves within the Limits of their own just Power, so they are Resolute to Maintain that Power the Laws and Immemorial Custom has given them against all Invaders whatsoever; and they conceive they have done their Electors Justice in Punishing a late Insolent Contempt of their Authority, in the Persons of the Aylesbury Men, and that they could not have done otherwise without Betraying the Liberties of their Country, with which they are entrusted. If you desire to be better inform'd about this Matter, let me Recommend to you a Paper, Entitul'd, Pro Aris & Focis; or, a Vindication of the Commons Proceedings on the Writs of Habeas Corpus, &c. in which you will find that Matter clear'd up to your Satisfaction.

Lastly, These are the Men who Judge it Necessary, for the Peace and Happiness of the Kingdom, Religiously to adhere to the Protestant Succession, as the Crown is by Law settled upon the Illustrious House of Hannover: And to shew their Sense of this Matter, and convince the Nation they were in good Earnest, a Proposal was made last Session of Parliament, for calling over the Presumptive Heir, to reside amongst us, but this was opposed at C——t, and the M——ry would not come into it: but loaded it with Objections, and so it is said aside for the present, but there may possibly come a favourable Opportunity to resume it.

Thus I have given you the True Characters of Two very Different Sorts of Men, which of 'em is the Best Qualify'd to serve you, I must leave with you to Determine. But Ihope we shall concur in our Judgments to Choose thoroughpac'd Church Men, and True Englishmen to Represent us; such as will be careful of Defending our Religious as well as Civil Interests, and conveying our Constitution safe to Posterity. Our Enemy's are at work. They are True Children of this World, and I must say in their Commendation, they are Wiser in their Generation than we generally are. And as it Nearly concerns, so it will Worthily become us to Imitate their Example in this Particular. We are Contending Pro Aris & Focis, for all that Dearest and most Valuable to Us, our Religion and Constitution. Those are certainly Good Things, and we ought to be zealously Affected towards them; we must not sit at Home in our Shops and Compting-Houses: but be Hearty in Promoting the Common Interest abroad amongst our Friends, Acquaintance, and Dependants.

And if you can be Perswaded to set about the Work in Earnest, and take true Pains, I see no Reason you have to sear the Success of your Endeavours.

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